

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Bellaire Postoffice is over and the Bird's song will be heard at Uncle Sam's headquarters down there for four more years. See Washington dispatches.

We are indebted to Stanton & Davenport for a copy of the "American Book Seller" for 1878, and a work of fiction by Geo. MacLeod, just issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., called "Paul Faber, Surgeon"—both got up in handsome style.

The Washington Reporter gives a detailed report of a fire incident that occurred up there Thursday night, whereby everything valuable in the storehouse of W. H. Braden was injured beyond the fire was extinguished. It is a rare record of personal, mechanical and municipal efficiency, and we shall not be surprised to read some day that the whole town has been consumed on account of a general want of gumption.

This correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Washington in regard to the recent debate on Blaine's resolution, says: "No disinterested listener could have followed the three days' debate without the conviction forcing itself upon him that the Southern Senators who, on after another, rose to defend their part of the country, were animated by sincere and honorable motives and were speaking the thoughts of their hearts. Now and then a spark was elicited by the heat of debate, but the speeches have been, as a rule, marked by admirable self-possession, candor, frankness and logic."

J. E. REMLEY, J. M. Davidson and C. M. Coffman, of Parkersburg, came out in a card and declined the Greenback nomination for city officers. They express themselves as following their card:

"Our names were used without our consent, and believing the occasion calls for a square issue in favor of temperance and reform, and that party and party questions should be laid aside in one united effort to redeem the community from the curse of the liquor traffic, with its consequences of strife and disorder, we hereby announce our purpose to give our hearty support to the election of such independent temperance candidates as may be wisely selected by the people regardless of party."

The cost of shipping nails by the car load from this city to San Francisco is about \$1.25 per hundred against about 80 cents by way of Philadelphia and the sea. The cost of shipping pork from Chicago to San Francisco is \$2.25 per hundred, and hence 500 barrels were sent for that city to New York the other day, and thence by sea. The Chicago Tribune has a very indignant article on the subject, speaking of it as an infamous outrage that the people of the Northwest, with a direct road, built at Government expense, to the Pacific coast, are compelled to ship their product to the East and thence thousands of miles by sea in order to escape the extortions of a gigantic monopoly. "It is infamous," says the Tribune, that "the railroads built on public money should be so managed as to deprive the public of the facilities they were designed to provide." This condition of things is the fault of Congress which has the right to regulate the charges of these Pacific roads, and which ought to proceed to do so. There is a rumor in New York that the Pacific railroads have concluded a pooling arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company which will even defeat this natural protection against the extortion of the roads. It is only a question how much longer Congress will let the patience of the people by refusing a remedy which is at its disposal, or, rather, a question how long before the people will begin to resent the imposition in such manner as to compel Congress to do its duty.

Archbishop Purcell in Financial Trouble

It is reported from Cincinnati that Archbishop Purcell has become financially embarrassed on account of the failure of Heumann, the German banker, with whom he kept his accounts. The Archbishop, the most prelates of his church, is the depositor of an immense amount of money in small sums, placed in his hands by his church people for safe keeping. This money draws interest and is used for carrying forward the operations of the diocese, such as church, school and charitable buildings, and is generally represented by large amounts of real estate. The Archbishop's embarrassment is therefore, we presume, more apparent than real, for, as his brother Edward says, the church has too much property to allow depositors to suffer. They will get their money in the end. In addition to this security it is suggested that there are many wealthy members of the church who would doubtless come forward to aid the Archbishop in his trouble. It is said that the venerable Reuben Springer, whose magnificent donations to the Cincinnati public and to art in Cincinnati have made him famous, has declared that the Archbishop shall not suffer financially, even if it costs him a round million. It is asserted that Mr. Springer has already handed to the Archbishop a check for \$40,000. Mr. Springer is a devoted Catholic, childless, and a widower. He is able to command several millions in cash, on short notice, and it is hardly probable he will allow the church to suffer.

The Nail Pool Project.

The men who compose the committee that got up the report submitted at Pittsburgh to the Nail Association, are clear headed business men, as their report shows. They are: General Powell, Hon. C. D. Hubbard, General Fitzhugh, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Robbins, of the Mahoning Valley. The plan which they propose is briefly this: To establish six agencies—say at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Chicago and Cleveland, through which all the nails are to be sold, and each mill paid out of the proceeds according to its product, without reference to the place where the nails are made. For instance, the mills within the Association operate 2100 machines, capable of making, in round numbers, 100,000 kegs of nails per week, and say they are all running. Now, whatever part of this 100,000 kegs is sold, a mill that has 100 machines

will get about one-twentieth of the proceeds, whether the amount sold is one-fourth, one-half, or any other proportion, or all of the product. This is the general principle.

An important feature of the plan is that relating to a Board of control, composed of six persons, to whom will be intrusted the execution of the scheme. It will be left to the Board to see that the plan is carried out, and to determine when the mills shall run and when stop. Holding these mighty powers within its grasp, it is thought the Board can meet the consumer without being forced to terms by the thousands of a fierce and disastrous competition.

Another reported feature of the project is a strictly cash business, so that, weekly, the aggregate sales are to be computed, each mill's ratio determined, and cash remitted. These are the outlines of the plan. They seem to strike the nail men favorably, but they propose, nevertheless, such a radical change from the present system of business, that their adoption, with promptness and unanimity, may not be expected.

NEW CUMBERLAND.

A Little Skirmish—Advance in Fire Brick.

Nothing of unusual import has taken place in this proverbially quiet town of late, if we except a little "skirmish" which took place about ten days ago between a couple of well known citizens, which is still a subject for conversation. The wrangle grew out of a personal difficulty. No bones broken or blood shed.

I understand the brick makers here have decided to make an advance of one dollar per thousand on present prices of fire brick, on January first. I heard an estimate made of the amount of fire brick the companies here make, in comparison with those manufactured elsewhere, and was surprised to hear that so large a proportion of all made in the United States were made in this vicinity. I was told the number made in the last three months by one company, but the figures I have in mind are not large, and I am afraid to put them down, for fear I may be wrong; however, all the companies are turning out enormous quantities.

The New Cumberland Literary Society will give a public entertainment at Town Hall, on Monday evening next. It will probably be greeted with a crowded house.

The Waverly Literary Society, a new organization, is now in successful operation, with Mr. Frank Smith as President. Both these societies, it is said, will be permanent organizations, as New Cumberland is eminently a literary town. I doubt if there is a town in the State, taking the population into consideration, where so many newspapers are taken.

"I offered a large sum of money to put them down, for fear I may be wrong; however, all the companies are turning out enormous quantities."

The select committee of the Senate, appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate, calling for inquiry as to whether the constitutional rights of citizens in any State of the Union had been violated in the recent elections, had a meeting after the adjournment of the Senate, at which the committee members present were: Teller, Cameron, of Wisconsin; Kirkwood, Bayard, Bailey and Garland.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution that the President be furnished with a copy of the report under which the Committee was appointed, and requesting him, if it is not inconsistent with the public welfare, to forward to the Committee copies of documents and names of the witnesses on which he based his reference to the alleged election frauds mentioned in his message, in order that the Committee might submit the investigation. The resolution was lost by a strict party vote—aye 3, nay 15.

Mr. Bailey then submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on Mr. Blaine to furnish specifications on which the Committee might base an inquiry as to the instructions embraced in the resolution offered by that gentleman.

Without transacting further business an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Senators Hoar, McMillan and Walling, members of the Committee, left Washington for their respective homes, and will not return until after the holidays. It is officially announced this evening that Senator Cameron, of Wis., has asked to be excused from further service upon the Committee.

THE PAN-HANDLE ROAD.

The following is an approximate statement of results in the operations of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, for the eleven months ending November 30th, 1878:

Grain earnings (including interest on equipment hired) January 1 to December 31, 1878.	\$2,050,222
Freight earnings (including interest on car trust and paid up of non-paying extensions) for same period.	1,576,000
Total earnings.	\$3,626,222
Net earnings on the bonds for these eleven months—	
The Indianapolis & Indiana.	\$165,000
Railroad 6 per cent.	\$9,900
\$174,900	
\$173,000 Steubenville & Indiana Railroad.	\$7,720
\$180,620 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway 7 per cent.	\$126,934
Total.	\$369,554

During November the gross earnings of the railway were \$289,298, the expenses \$190,343, and, after paying interest, the net surplus from the month's operations was \$79,139.

Shipping Timber from Brooke County to Europe.

Walders Herald.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INTELLIGENCER.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Secretary Sherman's Treasury Circular—How to Subscribe for Four Per Cent Bonds.

Treasury Balances in New York Banks.

Sale of the St. Louis Railroad Bridge.

WASHINGTON.

THE BELLAIRES POSTOFFICE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Among the confidential clerks of the Senate, it is reported that Mr. Hester A. Birdsong, Postmaster at Bellaire, Ohio, has been removed.

FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan today were \$1,663,700.

SUFFERED A LITTLE.

Representative Williams has related this morning and is sinking rapidly.

SILVER CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury will, on the 1st of January, resume substantially the circular letter of the 1st of July, which standard silver dollars may be obtained, which was promulgated on the 3d of December last but revoked.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

At the investigation of the Chinese Consulate, it was sought to compel Seward to produce certain books of the Consulate, which he refused to do. His counsel held that he could not be required to furnish material for his own prosecution. The question will be decided in secret session.

REPORT OF BALANCES.

The tabular report of balances in the different banks shows the aggregate for the month named and the balance on loan accounts was standing at the First National Bank and National Bank of Commerce, New York, and by the Mercantile National Bank, Boston, to be as follows:

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